North Carolina Telegraph.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT! LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S."

VOLUME 4. GOLDSBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1852. NUMBER 49.

THE TELEGRAPH.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY J. B. WHITAKER.

A. SEPPERK & J. B. WHITAKER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

The North Carolina Telegraph will be sent to Subscribers at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. Two Dollars and a half if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars at the end of the year. These Terms will be invariably adhered to.

Advertisements.

1 square, 1 time,	$1 00	3 squares, 1 year,	$20
For each continuance,	25	Half column, "	50
1 square, 1 year,	8 00	One column "	85
2 squares, 1 year,	15 00		

☞ Letters on business, and all communications intended for publication, must be *post paid*.

Wilmington Cards.

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 7, 1850. 1 1y

GEO. HARRISS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Agent for Powell's regular line of New York, and Lemon's regular line of Philadelphia Packets. Nov. 7—1 1y

J. H. FLANNER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 7. 1 1y

ANDERSON & LATIMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

HOWARD & PEDEN,
General Commission Merchants,
(South Water Street.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.
W. C. HOWARD. W. N. PEDEN.

J. C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,
Nov. 7.—1 WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. M. HARRISS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFERENCES:
O. Parsley, } Wilmington.
Col. D. McRae, }
P. Pearsall, } Smithfield, N. C.
B. Johnson, }
1 1y.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL AGENT, FORWARDING, AND
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment; and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. Nov. 7. 1y.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to all consignments, and liberal advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports, or sold in this market.

S. R. FORD,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA,
DEALER IN
Marble Monuments, Head and Foot Stones, Paint Stones, Imposing Stones;
And in short, any article called for of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble; and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery it is at his expense. D5—5 1y

T. W. BROWN. WM. S. ANDERSON.
BROWN & ANDERSON.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS
MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH DEALERS IN
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, NUTS,
Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,
Tobacco, Segars, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 14—1y MARKET ST. WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. D. LOVE,
DEALER IN CABINET FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, &c.
Front street, south of Market, Brown's Building,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November

THOMAS HAYARD,
ENGINEER, BLACKSMITH, BRASS AND
IRON FOUNDER,
All orders in the line will be punctually attended to.
WILMINGTON, N. C. 36

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS,
AND *TRAVELING BAGS* of every description
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NORTH SIDE MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Country Merchants supplied at New York Wholesale prices. 28 1y

HASLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers & Commission Merchants
133 Front street, near Maiden Lane.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval stores, and other produce.
☞ *Liberal Advances made on Consignments.*
References.—L. M. Wiley & Co.,
J. G. Dudley & Co., New York.
P. Mallett, N. P. Paulmier.

GEO. H. KELLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Next door to A. A. Wannet's, on North Water st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
will attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, such as Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, &c.
REFERENCES—Willis Hall and B Caraway, of Wayne, and E P Hall, John McRae, Gen Alexander McRae, and Willie A Walker, of Wilmington.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Dye Stuffs Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.
MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. 6

POLLEY & HART,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Stoves, Grates, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Wares, Solar, Camphine, Fluid and Oil Lamps, Guns, Pistols, and a variety of other articles. We are also prepared to manufacture Turpentine Stills, at a less price than they can be bought for in New York. Call and see. Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 10 1851 11-1y.

Cash Advances.
THE undersigned are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of produce to them.—Particular attention will be given to the sale of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Bacon, &c., &c.
ANDERSON & LATIMER.
Wilmington, Nov. 7. 1 1y

GRADY & MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c.
WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of country produce which may be sent to their care.
A. J. GRADY. 43 JAMES M. MONK.

D. L. BURBANK,
(SUCCESSOR TO HATCH & BURBANK,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Tobacco, Segars and Snuff,
Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ELLIS, RUSSELL, & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WASHINGTON & LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
David Thally, Proprietor.

SAM'L. P. GAUSE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
Will attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, forwarding of Goods, &c., &c.

G. BOWERS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
Front Street, opposite the Herald Office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jewelry and plate neatly repaired.
The highest price allowed for old gold and silver

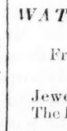
S. & D. TELLER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
American, English, German & French
Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing,
Adjoining the Commercial Bank,
SOLOMON TELLER, } WILMINGTON, N. C.
DAVID TELLER. }
N. B.—Bear in mind, ☞ Next door to the Commercial Bank.

A. MARTIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November, 1851.

J. & D. McRAE & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
Have a large and commodious Wharf for the reception of Naval Stores, or other produce.
REFER TO:
James Griswold, Esq., Goldsboro'; Robert Bynum, Esq., Wilson; W. W. Peirce, Esq., Warsaw; John Campbell, Esq., Weldon. Nov. 27—4—1y

A. B. ROTHWELL, JOHN M'AUSLAN
New Store and New Goods,
On North Water Street.
THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a store on North Water street, four doors below Messrs. McMillan & Davis', where they offer for sale on as low terms, for cash, as can be bought in the place, a stock of *Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Sugar and Coffee, Bacon, Pork, Flour, Rice, &c.*
ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN.
Wilmington, January 7, 1852. 9-1y

GEO. MYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
Keeps constantly on hand
WINES, TEAS, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, FRUIT, CONFECTIONARIES, &c., &c.
South Front street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated in the town of Kinston, nearly opposite the Court House. The premises are well adapted for the Mercantile business, or for a Hotel, the situation being the best in Town. The main building is 60 feet front by 38 feet deep, two stories high, with all necessary out-buildings. Also a well of good water on the lot, together with an Ice House, the whole being in good repair, and built within the last three years. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Kinston.
July 15, 1852.—tf MOSES PATTERSON.

C. J. NELSON

Has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing, at his factory in Goldsboro' a variety of Buggeys, Rockaways, &c. For sale very cheap.

BROWN & DeROSSET,
NEW YORK.
DeROSSET & BROWN,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Commission Merchants.
JNO. POTTS BROWN. ARMAND J. DEROSSET, JR.
R. F. BROWN.
Cash advances will be made on consignment of produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.
March 24, 1852. 20-6m.

H. DOLLNER. G. POTTER, JR.
DOLLNER & POTTER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW YORK.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.

Portrait Painting.
J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction His room is in the besement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of *Princess* and *Second* streets, immediately opposite the Jail.
Wilmington January 7, 1852. 9

Painting, Gilding and Glazing.
THE subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line, on the most reasonable terms. He can be found on Dock street, next door to Ford's Marble Yard—Also Paper Hanging.
Wilmington, Jan. 7 WM. BLANEY.

New Grocery
And Variety Store.
Great Reduction in Prices
The Cash principle adopted! Cheapness and Excellence the order of the day!
The subscriber is now opening in the new *three story Granite Front store*, between Market and Dock street, a splendid assortment of genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Woodenand Willow Ware.
Also, Fine Liquors and Wines, all of which have been purchased since the 1st of October, for Cash, and will be sold correspondingly low at wholesale or retail. Call and examine L. N. BARLOW.
Wilmington, Jan. 7. 9 1y.

Mrs. H. Whitaker's
Music Room.
At Mrs. H. Whitaker's Music Room in Wilmington, N. C., may at all times be found Pianos ranging in price from $200 to $450. She has now made arrangements so as to keep constantly on hand from four to six, so that persons wishing to purchase will find no difficulty in getting suited both in quality and in price, without going or sending North. Persons buying from her may rest satisfied that they will get a Piano worth the price they pay for it.
Also Piano and Guitar Music, and Strings constantly on hand. H. WHITAKER.
Febuary, 10th, 1852. 14

Wilmington Marble & Stone Yard
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished, foreign or domestic *Marble* of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for
MONUMENTS AND TOMB STONES,
And every other article in the line of the business at reasonable rates.
Sculpturing, Lettering or Carving,
Executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
JAS. McCLARANAN.
Wilmington, January 7. 9

MRS. BORDEN'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THIS House, situated on the *West* side of the Rail Road, so favorably known to the Public, continues to be kept open for their entertainment.
Additions and improvements have been recently completed, which render this House, in point of comfort and appearance, inferior to none on the great Northern and Southern Mail Route.
The **Stage Office** of the *Raleigh* and *New Berne* Mail Routes, is kept at this House.
The Proprietress, while returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, hopes that her increased efforts to administer to the comfort of her guests, will meet with a continuation of their patronage.
☞ *On the West side of the Rail Road*
M. A. BORDEN.

C. J. Nelson is prepared to repair all kinds of riding vehicles in the neatest and most fashionable style. Jan. 28.

Doors, Sash and Blinds.
THE subscriber is manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of
Window-Sash, Doors and Blind,
which he will supply to punctual customers on the most reasonable terms.
These articles are, and will be, all of his own manufacture, and he hopes that their acknowledged superiority over the imported article will command for them numerous customers and ready sales.
Orders addressed to him from abroad, will receive his most punctual attention. *Home* trade solicited.
JOHN W. EZZELL.
Goldsboro', April 28. 25

WM. PURYEAR,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE-JOINER,
GOLDSBORO' N. C.,
Is ready as heretofore to execute all jobs committed to him, with dispatch and in a neat and workmanlike manner. Jan. 22-11.

Dissolution.
THE co-partnership of E. P. NASH & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st July, 1852. E. P. NASH having purchased the interest of J. H. SIMMONS, the business will be settled and conducted by him alone.
☞ All persons having claims against tee late firm will present them for settlement, and those in debted please make payment. E P. NASH.
jy 18 J. H. SIMMONS.

☞ **E P. NASH, Book and Piano-Forte Seller,** PETERSBURG, VA., will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods in his line; and proposes, during his contemplated trip North, to make it still more complete. He expects to sell at such prices, and to give such personal attention to business as may merit a continuance of former patronage.

Fall and Winter Trade.

THE subscribers having just received their stock of *FALL* and *WINTER GOODS*, invite the attention of their customers and the public generally, to an examination of them.—Their stock consists of
DRY GOODS,
of every variety and style,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
of every style and price,
Bonnets, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,
and in fact, almost every thing usually called for in a retail store.
They invite the community to call and examine their stock before they purchase, feeling confident it will be to their advantage to do so. They take pleasure in exhibiting their *Goods*—do not grumble if they don't purchase after examining them.
They will give the highest market prices for produce, and sell as low as any other establishment in the place for *cash*, or good responsible credit. GREGORY & GRISWOLD.
Goldsboro', Oct. 6, 1852. 47

New Fall and Winter Goods.
EDMUNDSON & BORDEN,

Are now receiving and opening at their store on the corner of John and *Walnut* streets, a large stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.
consisting of a variety of every kind of goods suitable to this market. Their stock consists of
Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Hats, Bonnets and Umbrellas,
Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c.
all of which will be sold at the lowest prices—Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Edmundson & Borden take this occasion to return thanks to their customers generally, for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and solicit a continuance of their favor.
Goldsboro', Oct. 6, 1852. 47

HENRY STROUSE
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Goldsboro' and the adjoining country that he has just returned from the Northern cities, and is now receiving at his Store one door north of Washington & Andrews, a very large and complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting in part of ladies dress goods, silks, Muslin de laines, alpaccas, bombazines, ginghams; a choice lot of Prints, also a fine assortment of Jaconet, swiss, and checked muslins;
Bobinet, Lace and Edging;
a large assortment of Domestics, bleached and unbleached. *Blankets*, flannels, shawls, counterpanes, Table Cloths, &c. A choice lot of silk bonnets. Also a very large stock of
GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE
CLOTHING.
Over, frock, sack, and dress coats; a fine lot of cloaks, pants, and waistcoats, shirts, drawers, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, Carpeting &c., &c.
The above Goods will be sold for cash as low as they can be bought at any market in the State.
For the liberal patronage heretofore extended by a discerning public, the subscriber returns his acknowledgments, and solicits a continuance of their favors. H. S.
Goldsboro', Oct. 6, 1852. 47-1y

SPRING STOCK.

I HAVE just returned from Baltimore with a spring stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
which cannot be surpassed by any in the State of North Carolina, as regards style or workmanship, it having been purchased of Messrs. HOPKINS & FAIRCHILD, of Baltimore, a house well known in the South, and one not inferior to any in the United States. My stock consists of
Dress, Frock and Sack Coats,
of all colors and qualities. A great variety of
Pantaloons,
from the finest to a very common article. VESTS of all kinds, Shirts, Drawers and Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats and Opera Ties, Socks, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Embroidered Slippers and Carpet Bags.
I hope the gentlemen of Wayne and the adjoining counties, will call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I flatter myself that I can sell them the most fashionable goods, on as reasonable terms as they can purchase in any Southern Market. B. H. STAMMIRE
Goldsboro', April 21, 1852. 23

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA.
JOHN P. BALLARD, PROPRIETOR.

Horse-Shoeing and Blacksmithing of every description done at shortest notice and in best style, at the manufactory of C. J. NELSON.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Goldsboro', and its vicinity, that he has taken his stand on the main street, nearly opposite the water station, where he intends to manufacture gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, (coarse or fine) and Ladies' calf walking shoes. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. He intends selling low for cash, or for country produce for family consumption. As he intends settling in Goldsboro' for life, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage in his line of business. All orders will be thankfully received. B. C. WOOD.
Goldsboro', June 9. 31-tf

To the Public.
I have been informed that a rumor has got into circulation, that I am about to wind up my connection with the **Union Hotel** in this place, and abruptly to leave it.
This is to inform my friends, and the traveling public, that the rumor is not true. And that instead of preparing to leave it, I am making better arrangements for their accomodation.
A large two story house is being erected as an addition, and the whole of the buildings will undergo a thorough repair this summer, so that my friends, and all travelers who may call on me, will find the best arrangement I am able to make to render their stay with me agreeable and comfortable. A. J. BATTLE.
Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C. July 1. 34-2m.

Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of all brands and qualities, at the

KINSAUL & SELBY,
GENERAL RECEIVING AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
GREENVILLE, N. C.,
HAVING purchased the thoroughly repaired Ware House, formerly occupied by Messrs. Moye & Jordan, respectfully offer their services as General Agents, and solicit a share of patronage.—Their Ware House is situated on the River and at the beginning of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road. Any business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 15, 1852. 45-tf

RADLEY & HART,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Stoves, Grates, Fenders, &c.
Goldsboro', Sept. 1st. 43

THOMAS H. ROGERS, M. D.,
KINSTON, N. C.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Lenoir and neighboring counties. 2y

Every Variety of Harness for Buggies, Carriages, &c., kept always on hand and constantly manufactured by
Jan. 28. C. J. NELSON.

Imported and Domestic Cigars, for sale very cheap, (at the sign of the Turk.)
D. L. BURBANK.
Wilmington, Sep. 17. 17

Book and Stationery Store,
BY S. W. WHITAKER.
THE subscriber has just opened in the town of Wilmington, N. C., one door above Scott & Baldwin's Clothing Store on Market Street, a large and well selected assortment of Books and Stationery; which will be sold at wholesale and retail. All persons wishing to buy books may now find them in Wilmington as low as can be bought in any Book Store south of Baltimore; Schools and Country Stores supplied at prices that will justify their buying in Wilmington. The subscriber intends using every exertion to keep a large and general assortment, so that persons calling on him for Books may find any book they wish. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere; he also has a large stock of music for Piano, Guitar, Melodean Violin and Flute; also musical instruments of various kinds and qualities; also Pianos of the best manufacture, which will be sold as low as any other house can sell—the same quality Piano.
This establishment will undertake the Agency for books, Pamphlets, Newspapers and other periodicals. S. W. WHITAKER.
Sept. 29. 47-tf

New Watch and Jewelry Store
Corner of West Centre and Chestnut Sts.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
D. G. LOUGEE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located PERMANENTLY in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the
Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Business,
in all its branches.
He will also keep on hand a general assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES,
such as are usually kept in similar establishments
—ALSO—
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and dispatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.
D. G. LOUGEE.
Goldsborough, Oct 23, 1851. 50

The Charges and Specifications.

CHARGE THE FIRST.

Keep it before the People.

That whilst the steady and certain maintainance of the great COMPROMISE of 1850, is of vital importance to the Constitutional rights and interests of the Southern States, and to the safety and permanency of the Union—and the most important object to the whole country to be kept in view in the pending canvass for President and Vice President—the leaders of the Democratic party while professing especial zeal for the maintainance of these measures, have shown by their *actions* that for the sake of party advancement they are ready to expose it, especially the Fugitive Slave Law, to the chance of a repeal or such a modification as to render its provisions useless.

SPECIFICATION 1st. That the leaders of the Democratic party, since the passage of the Compromise, in New York, in Ohio, in Connecticut, in New Hampshire, in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island, have formed *coalitions* with the Free Soil abolitionist parties of those States, by which a bargain was entered into by the contracting parties, that the Candidates for office should be composed of an equal number of Democrats and Freesoilers and Abolitionists—and that by means of this coalition they have been enabled to carry the elections in those States, and to elect many rank Freesoilers and Abolitionists to office.

SPECIFICATION 2D. That the Democratic leaders in Congress, during the last session, encouraged by the success of these coalitions in several of the States, laboured to effect and to a great extent did effect, a similar coalition between the Democratic party proper, the Disunionists and Secessionists, and the Freesoilers and Abolitionists throughout the Union for the purpose of carrying the Presidential election—and distributing the offices of Government.

CHARGE THE SECOND.

Keep it before the People.

That the Democratic Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the first of June last, was composed of the most discordant materials that were ever

object, and held together "by the cohesive power of public plunder" long enough to act. That it was composed of Barnburners, Freesoilers, Abolitionsits and National Democrats from the free States, and of Secessionists, Disunionists and Union Democrats from the Southern States.

SPECIFICATION 1st. That in consequence of the united opposition to the Compromise, (but for totally different reasons,) of the Freesoilers and Abolitionists, and the Secessionists and Disunionists, the Convention was compelled after discussion, to *refuse* to pass a national platform of principles, recognizing the binding force of that Compromise, until after the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency was made.

SPECIFICATION 2D. That owing to the opposition of the great number in this Democratic Convention to the Compromise measures, the platform of principles put forth by the Convention could not be, and was not adopted by the Convention, but according to high Democratic authority was smuggled through just at the close of the proceedings, when not more than one-third of the members was present—when they were imperfectly heard even by those who were present—and when a considerable portion of those who did hear them voted against them.

CHARGE THE THIRD.

Keep it before the People.

That in consequence of the jarring opinions in the Democratic Convention upon the Compromise question, and the number of factions that compose the Democratic party of the Union, the Convention after a session of several days and a great number of ballotings, found it could not nominate any one of the men whose opinions were well known and decisive upon that measure, and who had been held up before the people as the only Democratic candidates for the Presidency—but in order to avoid breaking up without making a nomination, it was compelled to select an obscure individual in New Hampshire, whose course upon the slavery question, subsequent developments have proved, has been so contradictory, and whose position is so equivocal, that he is held up in the Free States as a rank Freesoil Wilmot Provisoist—as opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law—and in the Southern States as a strong pro slavery man—as the "creation and choice" of the Southern rights Democrats.

SPECIFICATION 1st. That Franklin Pierce, the nominee of the Democratic Convention for the Presidency, as proved by the records of Congress, has voted in that body for and against receiving abolition petitions—and for and against Southern rights—that in New Hampshire he has used his influence in favor of sustaining the Fugitive Slave law since the passage of the Compromise, but never before—that he has been the leader of the Democratic party in that State, which has repeatedly in its Conventions, and in the Legislature, passed the rankest Wilmot Proviso resolutions and instructing the Representatives in Congress from that State, to vote against the admission of any more Slave States into the Union

SPECIFICATION 2d. That it has been proved by the record, that Franklin Pierce was a member of the New Hampshire State Convention, which set in 1850, and which Convention, unanimously passed a resolution declaring: "That the holding of human beings in bondage is a curse to any country; that we are opposed to slavery, black or white, in all it forms, and under whatever circumstances" That on the 20th of November, 1850, in a speech delivered in Manchester, New Hampshire, he said, "The men who would dissolve the Union on account of Slavery, did not hate or deplore it more than he did." That it has also been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Franklin Pierce, on the 2d of January, 1851, in a speech at New Boston, New Hampshire, said: "I have been asked if I liked the Fugitive Slave Law. I answer no! I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling to the giving up of a fugitive slave; the law is opposed to humanity—it is opposed to moral right."

SPECIFICATION 3d. That Franklin Pierce is now warmly supported at the South, by James M. Mason, Jefferson Davis, R. M. T. Hunter, A. P. Butler, R. K. Cralle and E. J. DeLeon, secessionists and disunionists—the Savannah Georgian and Charleston Mercury, secession and disunion papers—and at the North by the great body of the Democratic Freesoilers, including Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, John A. Dix, Preston King, B. F. Hallett, B. F. Butler, David Wilmot, Thos. W. Dorr, W. J. Brown, H. Fairdin, John Atwood, Moses Norris, and C. F. Cleveland, Freesoilers and Abolitionists—the New York Evening Post, Plaindealer, Albany Atlas, and Daily Democrat, Freesoil and Abo-

From the N. O. Bee.

Objections to Gen. Scott.

It is a curious thing to examine *seriatim* the various objections urged by the Locofocos against Old Chippewa. Some of them are ridiculous in themselves, and others monstrous in their falsehood—some of them provoke laughter, and others excite indignation. Let us, however, glance at a few.

They say Gen. Scott is a native. Well, this is rather hard, but the natives themselves say he is opposed them, and they are deadly hostile to his election. As he cannot be both, this objection is simply ludicrous and silly. It is clear that the faction of Native Americans repudiate Scott. This proves that they do not believe he upholds their principles.

They say he is a Catholic If this were true, it would furnish New Hampshire a very sufficient pretext for voting against him, but we hardly think it would hurt him much elsewhere. But every body knows that Gen. Scott is a member of the Episcopalian church.

They say he is supported by Seward and Greely. We are slightly under the impression that Seward and Greely being American citizens, above the age of twenty-one, have a right to vote for whom they please Being Whigs, it is altogether probable they will vote for Scott. How on earth, this can be an objection to him is more than we can conceive. Seward and Greely count but two, while the Freesoilers and Abolitionists who advocate Pierce, beginning with Van Buren and Butler, and finishing with all the Barnburners in New York and nine-tenths of them elsewhere, may be reckoned by tens of thousands. If therefore, this be an argument against Scott, it is a far stronger one against Pierce.

They say Seward will govern him. This is mere clap trap intended to alarm the South; but as such an assurance might induce some Free-Soilers to support him, why

They say he is obstinate and will be governed by nobody This rather contradicts the previous charge, but Locofocism is not particular about consistency. We think that they are just half right in supposing that Old Chip will be governed by nobody and especially not by Freesoilers and Disunionists. He will be particularly apt to send these gentry to coventry.

They say he is no compromise man This is for Southern consumption, and is of course a libel of the first water for there is no living man who does not know that Gen. Scott was one of the earliest and most efficient advocates of that measure. But as this charge must be localized to prove effective, they pursue a different course in the North, and there

They say he is committed to the finality of the Compromise, and as such, cannot necessarily receive the support of those who are opposed to the adjustment. As it is indubitable that Old Chip cannot be once hostile to and in favor of the Compromise, we pass by this objection merely remarking that it is intended to work in a different manner from our own.

They say he refused to fight Gen. Jackson.—This is a charge that Locofocism does not dwell on with much satisfaction, for several reasons. First, because sensible and rational men will conclude that Scott displayed great wisdom and true honor in declining to point a pistol at the Hero of Orleans, and next, because having carried British lead in his body, for nearly forty years, he needs no certificates to attest his bravery. From Queenstown to Chepultepec the record is perfect and complete.

They say he is a brandy-bloated drunkard.—For the honor of the country we will add that this charge has appeared only in two papers that we have seen—one in Alabama and one in Ohio. It is of course a miserable lie, for it is a well ascertained fact that Gen. Scott's habits are strictly sober, and that he wrote and published an essay on temperance twenty years ago, and furnished hints towards the organization of the effective temperance societies of the present day.

They say he never was present in his battles until victory was won To this we reply, ask his soldiers, ask his country, ask Congress, ask history.

They say he is nothing but a soldier. To this we rejoin, by referring to the Nullification troubles of South Carolina, the difficulties on the Canadian border, and the formidable controversy upon the Northeastern boundary.—Who settled these discontents? Who averted war by his prudence, moderation and sound advice? Winfield Scott.

"The Short Term Senator from Kentucky."

Our readers are aware that the chair once occupied by Henry Clay in the Senate of the United States is now in the temporary possession of a man by the name of Merriwether.—The contrast between this Merriwether and his predecessor would have been striking enough under any circumstances, for no man could look at the present occupant of the chair so recently vacated by Henry Clay without saying to himself, "a mousing owl has crept into the eagle's nest." But Mr. Meriwether had no idea of keeping quiet, and this, as much as possible, avoid calling attention to a contrast to him so damaging. He had read somewhere that Lord Byron "waked up one morning and found himself famous," and he determined that the 4th of March, 1853, should not dawn before he had left "a name to other times.". Accordingly, no sooner had he been "sworn in," than he set to work to demolish the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Scott had licked British, Mexicans and Indians, and he, Merriwether, would lick Gen. Scott, and the question was, how he was to set about it. It would not do to assail Gen. Scott's military services, for even he knew that they were above his reach or conception, and that any attempt to depreciate them would only bring contempt and ridicule on himself. Some other means must be found to demolish Old Chippewa and at last a bright idea struck the sapient Meriwether. He would go to the public ledger and see what amount of money Gen. Scott had received from the Government during his long and arduous military career Filled well nigh to bursting with this grand idea, he asks the Senate for a committee of investigation, and after procuring it, and brushing up on Coe, Pike and Dillworth, plunges in the bowels of the ledger. With spectacled nose and impressed brow he adds figures to figures, and at last proclaimed to an amazed world, that Winfield Scott had actually received from the Government the sum of $290,577,18 for forty four years' service; and that of this sum, $39 290 18 were extra allowances to meet extra services and extra expenses occurring in the same period. The report was made to the "listening Senate;" Merriwether's end was gained; Scott was killed, and he next morning "waked up and found himself famous." But unfortunately for the economical and now famous Merriwether, Gen. Scott's was not the only account kept in the public ledger. The good nature of the Governor of Kentucky had imposed the task upon the book-keepers at Washington of opening and account with Senator Merriwether, and the Editor of the Republic—ill-natured fellows as they are—took it upon themselves to act as a committee of investigation and ascertain how much a grateful country had paid *Mr.* Meriwether—not for forty four *years*, but—forty *eight days'* service; not for services in the battle field or on the march, but a splendidly furnished, well lighted and well ventilated room, and the following is the result of their labors:

Mr. Meriwether, before he left, did not forget to charge the usual *per diem* for his services, and the mileage to which his conscience taught him he was entitled. The record shows that he labored in the Senate forty-eight days, and the world knows he came from Louisville. His Senatorial receipts, under the two heads, were these:

Forty-eight days' service,	$384 00
Mileage,	852 00
Total,	$1,236 00

Now how does this mileage item comport with the charges for the same item made by Whig Senators? Three lines shall tell:

	Miles.		Mileage.
Mr. Clay charged for	560,	and received	$448
Mr. Underwood "	740	"	592
Mr. Meriwether "	1,035	"	852

Mr. Meriwether came from Louisville, Mr Clay from about one hundred miles on this side of that city, Mr. Underwood from about one hundred miles beyond it; yet Mr. Meriwether charged for one thousand and sixty-five miles, when, according to the accounts of the Whig Senators, he ought not to have charged for more than six hundred and fifty or six hundred and sixty miles. That is pretty well for a Democratic economist, *par excellence*

The contrast does not end here. Mr. Meriwether has challenged Gen. Scott's pay and allowances, and Mr. Meriwether shall be tried by Gen. Scott's standard:

General Scott's pay and allowances, *per diem*, during his forty-four *years'* service, were—including all extras,	$18 08
Mr. Meriwether's pay and allowances, *per diem*, for forty-eight *days'* service, were,	25 75
Showing a difference in General Scott's favor, per day, of	$7 67

Suppose, for the purpose of illustration, that Kentucky and the country were blessed with Mr. Meriwether's services, for forty-four years, and he were to draw pay and allowances for the whole period at the rate established by himself during his short term, the contrast of totals would stand thus:—Mr. Meriwether's forty-four years', Senatorial service, $413,828 25

Gen. Scott's forty-four years' military and civil service, 290,577 18

Increase of Merriwether's pay and allowances over Scott's, $123,251 07

Petersburg Int.

From the Frederick Examiner.

GOOD REASONS FOR VOTING FOR SCOTT.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit an humble Irishman to give a few reasons for voting for Gen. Scott. In the first place,

I vote for Gen. Scott because he not only, at the hazard of his own life, by his courage and bravery effected the release of Irish prisoners taken at the battle of Queenstown, but more recently in the last war sustained the Irish character when assailed by calumny and abuse, and refuted the illiberal charge that Irishmen could not be trusted to fight our battles.

I vote for Gen. Scott because, in the Mexican war, actuated by the proper spirit of liberality and toleration, he not only curbed the passions of an enraged and triumphant soldiery, by preventing outrage upon defenceless women and children, but by his opportune, eloquent and determined proclamation, he stayed the sacrilegious hand and prevented profanation to temples and altars consecrated to the service of the Most High, saying, "we war with the *people*, not with their *religion*," in striking contrast to Gen. Pierce, who hails from a State where negroes can vote, but Roman Catholics are not permitted to hold office.

I vote for Gen. Scott because of his humanity and benevolence as strongly exemplified by his devoting his own pay to the relief of the widows and orphans of the men, who were killed in battle, and by his untiring attention and devotion to those of his army suffering with the cholera in the Black Hawk war, and illustrated by such incidents as the following: Coming on board the vessel, and seeing two of his men, (Irishmen,) suffering in the collapse of that awful scourge, cholera, he immediately asked, "why do you not place blankets around these poor fellows?" The captain replied, "There was not a single blanket to be had." "No blanket!" said Scott, "but they shall not be left to die," and taking his own broad cloth cloak from his shoulders, he wrapped it around their persons, and by unremitting care and attention saved their lives.

I vote for Gen. Scott, because he is the friend of the oppressed as evinced by his encouragement in behalf of the cause of Irish Repeal, as far as was consistent with his high position, and the extent of his means.

I vote for Gen Scott, because of patriotic devotion and eminent services in behalf of my adopted country, a country for whose advancing prosperity I frequently pray, and whose glorious stars and stripes I wish never to see trailing in ignominious defeat.

I vote for Gen. Scott, because during the long series of years, constituting nearly half a century, and in every trying emergency in which he has been successively placed; whether as the triumphant arbiter in the victor's camp, or as the peaceful negotiator in an humble sphere, he has invariably discharged the high trusts reposed in him with patriotic fidelity, and although oppressed with a *nation's* responsibilities, "has never been found wanting"

I vote for Gen Scott, because I admire him as a Chieftain, Statesman, Patriot, Benefactor, and Friend, one in whose hands the Interests of this glorious confederacy can be safely reposed.

I vote for Gen. Scott, because he successfully resisted the British arms, a nation which, by a relentless system of persecution and oppression froze the genial current of my native *Isle*, and by her tax gathering policy condemned thousands to misery and starvation, and filled the world with the homeless and the wanderer.

I vote for Gen. Scott, because in every emergency and at the hazard of his own life, he has alway been the Irishman's steadfast benefactor and friend, and true to the instinct of the Irish nature, of which gratitude is a predominant feature, I not only extend to him my individual, active, and [illegible] struggle, he may not lack Irish sympathy and succor.

An Humble Irishman.

Vote on the Adoption of the Democratic Platform.

The information so much desired, has at length been furnished. How did the vote stand on the adoption of the Democratic platform? No account was published at the time;—and some Whigs were even illiberal enough to assert that there was hardly a quorum of the democratic Convention present when the platform was adopted. But the matter is put to rest by the information furnished in the "Life of Franklin Pierce, by D. W. Bartlett" prepared under the superintendence of Gen. Pierce himself at page 249, we are told that the platform was adopted by a vote of 167 ayes to 97 nays."

What now becomes of the argument that a large proportion of the Northern Whigs are not sound on the Compromise measures, because about 60 of their representatives in the National Whig Convention voted against the platform? Here we find it admitted that a much *larger proportion* of the democratic convention voted against the adoption of the Pierce platform. He has, therefore more anti-compromise friends in his party, than General Scott has in his.

Michigan.—*A* majority of the people of this State have never yet given a Democratic vote. In '40 when there was no scattering, General Harrison carried the State by a sweeping majority. In '44, Polk carried it by plurality; and so did Cass in '48 On the whole vote, Cass was several thousand in the minority.

The Whig papers now say that there is a perfect harmony in the whole Whig columns, and that Scott will carry it after the fashion of Harrison:

Not on the Records.—An imported yankee, from the emerald Isle, was asked the other day by a grocery keeper, of whom he was buying supplies, if he was going to vote for Pierce for the President this fall.

"No! faith! that I aint," said he.

"Why not?"

"Bekase, sir, he is not on the records. I have lived here eighteen years and never heard tell of him before."

A Whig present remarked to him: "You think General Scott is *duly recorded*, then, do you?"

"To be sure he is, sir, on ivery page, from Lundy's Lane, up!"—*Cin. Atlas.*

Shall we carry this District for Scott and Graham?—We see palpable signs that the Old Whig spirit that piled up the votes for Harrison in 1840 and for Taylor in'1848 is again rising. The cloud that overshadowed the spirits of many of our Whig brethren, of the disappointment that followed immediately upon the defeat of Mr Fillmore before the national Convention is gradually lifting. The beams from the sun of truth and reason have pierced that cloud and dispelled the gloom, and the action of that Convention, is now seen in its true light.

Newbernian

"*Every Democratic Elector in Mr. Wilmot's district who voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1848, will now support the Baltimore nominations.*"—Such is the boast of the N. Y. Evening Post, on the occasion of John Van Buren's speaking to Wilmot's constituents in favor of Pierce and King. This Wilmot's District is one of the strong holds of abolitionism. In 1848 they voted for Martin Van Buren, the Abolition candidate for President, and now they will vote, as we are told, for Franklin Pierce, the Van Buren candidate—Van himself not running this time. Why don't these abolitionists support Hale, the candidate of their own party? Evidently because Pierce suits their views better. And yet Southern men vote for the favorite candidate of Van Buren, Wilmot, and their abolition followers!—*Fay. Obs.*

As the Democracy have been giving the public, for some time past, "Brownlow upon Scott," we think it will not be amiss to let the people see the "other side" of the picture. We now give them "Brownlow upon Pierce."

Pierce against the Pension Bill.—Mr. Pierce opposed the *Pension* Bill of 1838, and with us, if we held to no political creed, and acted with no political party—this is a serious objection to the cold-blooded unfeeling and selfish man. The Bill was one "*extending* the law of 1838," so as to embrace meritorious cases. It was introduced into the House by Mr. Eastman, a Democrat of New Hampshire, and passed the House February 19th 1841, by a vote of 112 to 42. When it was sent to the Senate, it was opposed by the "strict constructionist," and cold-blooded *Yankee*, who now aspires to the Presidency.

Pierce and Dorrism.—The Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was among the most ardent as well as influential *sympathisers* with *Thos. Wilson Dorr*, the mobocratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, and who heading an armed mob, and committing acts in violation of the laws of the State and of the General Government, was confined in the Penitentiary of that State. After Dorr was turned out of the Penitentiary, he paid his particular friend Gen. Pierce a visit and was *cordially* received, and hospitably entertained.—Dorr is a member of the "Anti-Slavery Society of Rhode Island"—a member of its "Executive Committee"—and was, at one time, the abolition candidate for Congress, and pledged himself on the stump to go for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia! In other words Dorr is a perfect *Seward* of a fellow on the Slavery question.

How do you like the "other side," gentlemen!—We hope you are pleased with the painting!

Alex. Tele.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.
For Scott.

Wm. H. Seward,	Horace Greeley,
Gov. Johnston,	Thaddeus Stevens,

AND THEN ON THIS.
For Pierce,

Martin Van Buren,	Preston King,
John Van Buren,	B. F. Hallett,
John A. Dix,	B. F. Butler,
Thomas H. Benton,	David Wilmot.
Thos. W. Dorr,	N. Y. Eve. Post.
W. J. Brown,	Cleveland Plaindealer,
H. Hamlin,	Albany Atlas,
John Atwood	Sandusky (O.) Daily Democrat,
Moses Norris,	
C. F. Cleveland,	

THE TELEGRAPH.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

Who knows thy line of life that loves thee not,
Chivalric, generous, lion-hearted Scott;
More glad and green about thy honor'd brow
The laurels of victorious fields shall grow.
Curs'ed be the hand whose impious touch shall dare
To pluck the smallest leaf that mantles there.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CONTRAST.

Gen Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Compromise—and dead against any man who is opposed to them, or either of them!	*I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.*—Speech of Gen. Pierce at Manchester, (N.H.) 2d Jan. 1852.

Speech of Gen. Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

For the State at Large,
HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE.

1st	District,	GEO. W. BAXTER,
2d	do.	NATHANIEL BOYDEN,
3d	do.	JOHN W. CAMERON,
4th	do.	RALPH GORRELL,
5th	do.	HENRY K. NASH,
6th	do.	M. W. RANSOM,
7th	do.	JOHN WINSLOW,
8th	do.	F. B. SATTERTHWAITE
9th	do.	DAVID A. BARNES.

DR. WARD, THE LOCO FOCO CANDIDATE FOR ELECTOR IN THE 8TH DISTRICT.

We were present at the Court House on Tuesday the 5th instant, to hear the gentleman whose name heads this article, deliver himself of a Loco Foco Speech. We have always been of the opinion, that gentlemen who were candidates for the high honor of casting the vote of the State for Presidential aspirants, should be *gentlemen* in every sense of the word; men of character, who would scorn an unfair advantage; men, who feel that something more than chicanery is required of those, who solicit the suffrages of an enlightened constituency, in behalf of a favorite candidate for so distinguished a position as that of President of the United States. Dr. Ward, however, seems determined to acquire notoriety from pursuing an entirely different course. We have heard much of this gentleman's speeches in Craven and Lenoir, and were prepared to expect much, but we confess with all sincerity, that we are in the predicament of the Queen of Sheba in regard to Solomon, "the *half* had not been told us."

We have heard many political speeches, made by many and various political speech-makers, from Henry Clay down (*yes, away down,*) to Gen. Romulus Remus Saunders. We have heard wise speeches and foolish speeches; funny speeches, and speeches ridiculous and absurd, but we candidly confess, and we say it more in sorrow than in anger, that it has never been our misfortune to listen to three such mortal hours of sound and fury, such a *mixum gatherum* of bombast, *ignorance*, perversion and misrepresentation, and such pitiable smallness, in the whole course of our terrestial experience. We do not hesitate to say, that, if the veriest *school boy* of ten years old, were to display such outrageous ignorance of the history of the war of 1812, as the Loco Foco *candidate* for elector did in Goldsboro' on the 5th, he would deserve the severest flagellation We will not undertake to follow up the gentleman's *points*, (?) the task would be vain, and if not altogether impossible, at least, it would be utterly useless.

The cause must be a desperate one indeed, that has to resort to *such* advocates. For *our* part, we wish nothing better to promote the Whig cause, and to insure it complete success, than such speeches as that of Dr. Ward.

Dr. Ward has been met in the counties in which he has addressed the people, (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Satterthwaite,) by John N. Washington, Esq., of Newbern, to the complete discomfiture of the Doctor, and the gratification of the Whigs. In this county, however, being the residence of George V. Strong, Esq., the talented young assistant elector for the State at large, his friends generally desired him to meet the Doctor, and ever ready to do battle in the good cause, he readily assented. He was advised however to make an arrangement with Dr. Ward, as to the length of the speeches, it being well known that the Doctor was *tolerably* apt to consume the whole time allotted for both. He declined however to limit himself to any *certain* time, but promised to be as short as possible. The speaking commenced at about 2 o'clock, and continued in the person of the *magnanimous* doctor, until after 5 o'clock, when it ceased from sheer exhaustion of the speaker's lungs. The audience, the greater part of whom lived at a distance from this place, and who, though democrats chiefly, desired to hear both sides, listened with much patience for the conclusion of the Doctor's speech, until patience ceased to be a virtue, and human nature could stand no more, when desparing of ever surviving the termination of the Loco Foco harangue, they left for their homes. When therefore the sun was fast sinking behind the trees, and the Doctor finally got his own consent to stop, a beggarly account of empty benches, composed the larger part of the audience. Mr. Strong arose and expressed his regret at the lateness of the hour, and the very small number of those who had been present during a large portion of Dr. Ward's speech, having it in their power to hear his reply.—He professed his willingness, however, to address even the few that remained, but it being suggested by some of his friends, that it would be doing himself injustice, not to seek a more convenient time and a larger audience for his reply, he determined to defer it for a future occasion. We are pleased to be able to say, that the conduct of the Loco Foco candidate for elector, is strongly reprobated by the more liberal portion of the Democratic Party, many of whom have openly so expressed themselves, and have professed a readiness to come and hear Mr. Strong on any day that he may select. And, we are glad to state, that Mr. Strong will shortly meet his fellow-citizens of Wayne at two or three of the precincts in the county, and address them on political subjects.

In conclusion, we repeat what we said at the commencement of this article, that we wish nothing better than such conduct, and such speeches, as that of Dr Ward in Goldsborough, to insure us a glorious triumph in November.

☞ The Editor of the Asheville News has been *enlightening* a Webster committee in New York, upon the prospects of Gen. Scott in North Carolina. This political nondescript, in the simplicity of his nature, declares his belief that Scott cannot carry the State, on account of defections in the Whig ranks. Mr. Loring copies a portion of Atkins' reply to the New York committee, but has too much good sense to endorse his declaration. The truth is, the disaffection *real* bears no sort of proportion to the disaffection *imagined*, and the eternal clamor which the Locofoco Organs keep, over dissatisfied Scott men, is solely for the purpose of disheartening the true Whigs of the State. Out of Clingman's district, we honestly believe there are not five hundred Whigs who will refuse to go the regularly and fairly nominated ticket of their party. In that district there may possibly be as many. So that every allowance being made for whatever real dissatisfaction may exist, and for the exercise of undue and improper influence, we have a loss to the Whig vote in this State on account of *the failure by the Convention to nominate Fillmore*, of one thousand votes! The loss of one thousand votes cannot lose us the State, for our glorious old Commonwealth is Whig beyond a peradventure, and it is her custom so to prove herself, when there are no local issues to bring about a different showing. She gave Mr. Clay, the "great embodiment" of Whig principles, a majority bordering upon 4000, and for Gen. Taylor, a majority of 8000.

We consider the vote of 1844, a test of the strength of parties, it being quite certain that no democrat voted for Mr. Clay, while every member of the democratic party earnestly and warmly supported Mr. Polk. In fact, Mr. Polk's advocacy of the annexation of Texas won over to him some of the Whigs, and some others were induced to oppose him on account of erroneous impressions made upon their minds by the bitter and unscrupulous manner in which he was assailed and villified by the opposition. So that, what we have chosen to regard as a test vote, is much more favorable to the Democratic than the Whig side of the house. The next election was that between Taylor and Cass, and while we are willing to admit that Democrats did vote for the former, we have no sort of doubt but that 1500 would cover the entire number. That then would leave us in the State a clear and unquestionable Whig majority of nearly or quite five thousand. We have not the election tables before us, but we know that we are liberal towards our opponents. Say that one-half of the disaffected Whigs will stay away from the polls, while the other half, recreant to principle, will vote for Pierce, there will be a diminution then in the Whig vote of 500, and an increase to the democratic of 1000; leaving us still a majority in the State of 3000 votes. We have, it will be perceived, based our calculations upon the idea that the parties have increased in number in the same ratio; but that we are far from conceding, because Whig principles, founded as they are upon eternal truth, will, must gain votaries every day. The doctrine taught by the Democracy is just the doctrine to catch the unthinking and heedless, but they will not always be bound to *that* car, and when they begin to open their eyes, then do they begin to swell the Whig ranks.—Besides, the doctrines of Secession and Intervention, taught by the leaders in this State, and which, if acted upon, would break up our Government and destroy our peace, has drawn from democratic ranks a large number of conservative men, and have made them determine either to retire from the conflicts of party, or else act with the Whig party—the true conservative party of the country. We believe it to be certain that the Whig vote in the State has increased in much greater ratio than the vote of the Democracy. Every election for Governor, until the introduction into the canvass of the Free Suffrage issue, proves what we say, as well as does the increase of five thousand and nine votes made by Taylor over Clay. Free Suffrage is popular, and all measures, the tendency of which is to add to the privileges of the people are popular, and it defeated both Mr. Manly and Mr. Kerr. It was not Democrats but Whigs who defeated both of these gentlemen—Whigs who wanted free suffrage, and wanted it by Legislative enactment.

There are but few persons in the State, who in their hearts believe, that at this day, when more than ever it is important that the destructive doctrines of Loco Focoism should be put down, North Carolina will prove false to her cherished principles, and forsaking her conservatism, will take her place among Secessionists, Disunionists, and those States that disregard the teachings of the great Washington and cling to the mischievous doctrine of intervention, taught by that bewhiskered humbug, Louis Kossuth.

It is the game of the Democrats to brag high, thinking by such a course to discourage Whigs, but thank Heaven, they are made of sterner stuff, as they will prove before the ides of November.

STARTLING.

We find in the Raleigh Register, the following extract from the Washington Union, and we commend it to the perusal of all. From it we learn who it is more than probable will be put into the important offices of the country, should the American people so far forget what is due to worth, talent and merit, as to elect Franklin Pierce over the head of that true man and brave old soldier, Winfield Scott:

"The Freesoil Democratic leaders of the North are a regular portion of the Democratic party, and Gen. Pierce, if elected, will make NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN THEM AND THE DEMOCRACY, IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL PATRONAGE; AND IN THE SELECTION OF AGENTS FOR ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

Washington Union.

So Pierce will make no distinction in the distribution of offices, and it is as likely that Wilmot will be the first in his cabinet as Soule. This is alarming intelligence indeed, and calls for the prompt action of Southern men against a candidate who, should he become President, will entrust the affairs of the Government in the hands of rank Free Soilers and Abolitionists. Recollect this declaration is made by the Washington Union, the chief organ of the Democracy, and the mouth-piece of Franklin Pierce. The Editor of that paper is in daily communication with the leaders of his party and with Pierce, and he *knows* what policy will be pursued; and we have his authority for saying, that Pierce will make no distinction in the selection of agents for administering the government, between the Free Soil and the other wings of the Democracy—that Free Soilers may count upon becoming cabinet officers, with the same confidence that ultra Southern men do. We verily believe that every vote given to Pierce will be a vote against the peace and happiness of the South. Elect Pierce, and you may see the duty of executing the fugitive slave law committed to the hands of John Van Buren, or Butler, or David Wilmot.

☞ Hon. Henry W. Conner, formerly a member of Congress from the Lincoln district, declines to support General Pierce for the Presidency. This little fact we bring to the attention of our neighbor. Mr. Conner served in Congress with Gen. Pierce and knows him. He no doubt refuses to support the Democratic nominee, on account of his unfitness for the Presidency, and his known hostility to Southern interests. The Charlotte Whig says:

"We learn that the Hon. Henry W. Conner, ex-member of Congress from this district, is opposed to the election of General Pierce, and will not support him. *Now*, when it is remembered that these two gentlemen served most of their time together in Congress, it may be regarded as pretty strong proof that the general lives a little too far North to suit the tastes of the honorable ex-member, and that the former did not stand side by side with Calhoun in favor of the South."

FOR SCOTT.

Hon. James Johnson, member of Congress from Georgia, and one of the signers of the manifesto of the seceding Whigs, has at last given in his adhesion to Gen. Scott, and along with many Union Democrats of his District, will give the old Hero an enthusiastic support.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

The Whig Platform was adopted by the National Convention of that party by a vote of 229 to 66. According to the life of Pierce by Bartlett, it seems that 97 votes were given against the Democratic platform, to 167 in its favor. And yet the Democrat have the effrontery to reproach Whig with a want of unanimity. The 97 think with the Evening Post, no doubt, that the platform is a farce, and while they will vote for Pierce, they will reject at the same time the ricketty concern upon which he stands.

☞ We wish Mr. Maurice Q. Waddell would let the Honorable Abram Rencher alone. The Ex-Minister is a somnolent old gentleman, and it is cruel in Mr. Waddell to be interrupting his naps. Let the old gent snore away Maurice.

☞ Senator Hannegan, who some time since killed his brother-in-law, in a drunken spree, has been dismissed.—The grand jury failing to make an indictment.

"OUR ELECTOR."

Under this caption, the Republican and Patriot devotes a column and a half to Dr. Ward's wishy washy speech, delivered in this town on the 5th inst.—We purpose saying some words upon a few points of that blast of wind, as thus reported. First, Dr. Ward says—"The Whigs had adopted one platform, and put forth another as the official paper. The first platform was published in the National Intelligencer, as taken down on the spot, and contained no "Compromise," or "finality" or "fugitive slave law."" It is not true that the Whigs adopted one platform and published another. The one first published was not the one passed. It may have been taken down "on the spot," but was not *taken down correctly*. The platform *adopted* by the Convention is the platform accepted by Gen. Scott at the time he accepted formally the nomination, and the only platform that was at any time before the Convention. Dr. Ward would have his hearers believe, that in order to gain the vote of Northern men in the Convention for the platform, that "finality," "Compromise" and "fugitive slave law" were left out, and that after its passage, in order to satisfy the South, they were added. Now, it is not true, that in the "first" platform as published in the National Intelligencer, the words "fugitive slave law" are left out, and to say that any such alteration was made, is to charge Southern delegates with duplicity, and dishonor—with cheating and deceiving their constituents, and with lending themselves to a gross and disgraceful fraud. Every thing is against the supposition that "one platform was adopted, and another put forth as the official paper." "Our Elector" contends that the platform first published is a Northern platform, and hence Gen. Scott's haste to accept it.—Now, if it be true, that the platform first published was the one adopted, Northern men would, of course, object to the promulgation of any other, and when *the* platform was published along with Gen. Scott's formal acceptance it would have been exposed, and denounced by them bitterly and without delay. Again, if the "first platform" had been the platform adopted by the Convention, the vote upon its passage would have been reversed; instead of Northern votes being recorded against it, the *South* in a body would have opposed its passage. Gen. Scott having accepted the platform containing "Compromise," "finality" and "Fugitive Slave Law," of course, we only notice this remark of Dr. Ward's for the purpose of correcting the error into which he has fallen, and not because it affects the position of our candidate at all. Where Dr. Ward got this idea from we do not know, from no better source we suspect, than the columns of some unscrupulous paper of his party. We will recapitulate the reasons why no such fraud as Dr. Ward intimates, was practiced. First the honor of the Southern delegates would have prevented it, the North would have exposed it, and the vote in the Convention would have been reversed, Southern instead of Northern votes would have been given against it. In addition to this we have to say that we have conversed with a delegate to the Convention and he recollects to have heard the word "final" read by Mr. Ashmun. Again, Mr. Upton, who was Secretary of the *Southern Caucus*, and *Secretary of the Convention*, would have called attention to the omission, had there been any.

"Our Elector" errs as grossly in saying that the "nomination of Scott was effected by an understanding between the North and the South, and that the existence of the understanding was admitted by the Convention, when it refused to expel Raymond," as he does when he says that the "Whigs adopted one platform and put forth another as the official paper." Southern members denied that any such understanding existed, and we prefer believing them to believing any body else. Raymond himself denied that there was any bargain, and for *that reason* he was not expelled—indeed the vote upon the resolution for his expulsion was not taken. During the sitting of the Convention, Raymond, who is the Editor of the New York Times, sent a Telegraphic despatch to his paper, and upon the following extract from that despatch, we supposed Dr Ward based his remarks, that Gen. Scott's nomination "was effected by an understanding between the North and a few Southern delegates:" "To-morrow, it is believed Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and one or two others will give Scott the nomination on the third or fourth ballot. The Northern Whigs gave way on the platform with this understanding." Now, if Dr. Ward had read the proceedings of the National Convention attentively, and properly informed himself of what was said and done there, his regard for truth, would have prevented him from attempting to fix the impression that a bargain had been entered into between the "North and a few Southern delegates." For his benefit and information, we quote what Mr. Raymond said explanatory of his despatch and we hope "Our Elector" will not mention the matter in any speech which he may deliver in future, for the purpose of producing the impression which he aimed at here. Mr. Raymond said; "Now the construction put upon this word "understanding," is bargain and corruption; but I *disclaim*, I *disavow*, *repudiate*, and *repel* in the strongest language that perhaps could be used, all *thought or intention for a single moment* of making *any such charge*, as applicable to a human being on earth. Furthermore, the words which go before, namely, "it is believed," show *clearly* enough that *no such meaning was intended*." So, Dr. Ward asserts an understanding to have existed between "the North and a few Southern delegates," notwithstanding its *denial by Southern delegates, and by Mr. Raymond*. "Our Elector" is ignorant of the matter, and has been guilty of a ridiculous mistake. What Dr. Ward said of the first resolution of the Whig platform, it is not necessary to notice.—So far as "State Rights" are concerned, the only difference between the two parties is this: The Democrats contend that a State has the right when *she* believes herself unconstitutionally oppressed, to go peacably out of the Union:—the Whigs do not concede any such right to a single State. Any other right which the Democrats claim for a State, is claimed also by the Whig party, and Dr. Ward, though he may have heard Mr. Stanly enquire how a man could practice State Rights, he never heard him deny their existence. We shall say nothing of other points in Dr. Ward's speech equally as ridiculous as those we have noticed, they were expected from a Democratic Elector. Nor shall we say aught of the length of his speech which precluded the possibility of a reply from our talented Assistant Elector, Mr. Strong.—Dr. Ward knows Mr. Strong's mettle, and he spoke long to save himself a castigation.

☞ Richard M. Johnson said of the Administration of John Q. Adams—"It must be put down, though as pure as the angels at the right hand of God."—Democrat leaders of to-day say in their hearts the same thing of Gen. Scott.—Put him down, put him down, though as pure as the angels of heaven, they are ready to cry with one voice. Perhaps his *purity* is their *principal* objection, but however that may be, they are waging against him a savage and vindictive warfare. Nothing is so low that they will not stoop to reach, and nothing so high that they will not attempt to blast. Gen. Scott's civil, military and private character are assailed by them with a bitterness unparalleled in the history of political contests. They have denounced him as an aristocrat, as a Catholic, a coward, and a dolt. Not only so; but they have charged him with filching from the Treasury, and with the robbery of his soldiers. Charges so entirely false, that if it were possible for their authors to feel any, shame would fix up their cheeks one eternal red.—They misrepresent his words, misconstrue his acts and impugn his motives. They are pursuing him with a bitterness and a malignity worthy of lost spirits; and will not cease until the day of election shall render their efforts useless. They are unwilling to allow him a chance for self-defence, and when a charge affecting his honor and reputation as a Christian, and a gentlemen, a soldier and an American, is brought to his notice, they villify and denounce him for defending himself against its falsity. The other day a Locofoco German paper, charged Gen Scott with having hanged fifteen Germans *without cause*, this was told to the General, and in the course of a short speech addressed to the large assemblage which welcomed him on his arrival in Columbus—he took occasion to make mention of the charge and to explain how it was false. It seems that *some* Germans were hanged but so far from being punished without cause they were deprived of life—some for rape and others for murder, crimes that would have been punished in the same way by the laws of N. Carolina. Thus did this matter fall to the ground, thus were the Loco's deprived of *much capital* upon which to carry on their savage war against the Whig candidate. Hence Democratic abuse of Gen. Scott's speech at that place, and the increase of the vehemance with which they abuse him. Democratic captains, good readers are desperate, and they are determined to lie Gen. Scott down.—We know you cannot be affected in that way. We have no fear that you will not act aright. Only look and read for yourself, and you will not refuse "to give your support to one whose celebrity is world-wide, who has not only shown himself to be a commander of comprehensive capacity and consummate genius; a soldier without fear and without reproach; but a civilian, conciliatory, energetic and wise; a man, pure, noble, generous and humane."

☞ What we said of Gen. Saunders' speech at Louisburg, is true, the Warrenton News to the contrary notwithstanding. We were written to, concerning it, by a gentleman as reliable as any in the State. We do not know what the Warrenton News considers abuse, but in our estimation, the language used by Gen. Saunders, and applied to Gen. Scott *was abusive* as well as vulgar and disgusting. The Warrenton News "holds himself responsible" for saying, that who ever asserts that Gen. Saunders abused Gen. Scott at Louisburg, asserts that which "is false, utterly false." We suppose by this that the young man means to express his willingness to fight us, should we feel aggrieved at what he has said. Well, if when he reads this he [illegible] our delinquent subscribers 'settle up' we may, perhaps, take a run down to Warrenton and soil our fingers with him.

"We are all united in the determination to regain power."—Jno. A. Dix.

This remark was made by Mr. Dix, at the Democratic ratification meeting held in New York, soon after the nomination of Pierce. The admission was perhaps indiscreet, but it is truthful, as one cannot help believing, who will think for a moment, of the different factions which compose the Democratic party. The Free Trader belongs to that party, and would take off all duties from imports, and resort to direct taxation for the support of the Government. The Protective man is a member also, and will swear to you that Pennsylvania is ruined, if you do not keep the duty upon iron at 50 per cent. The Interventionist belongs there also, and swears by Kossuth. Again, you have old Federalists who opposed our last war with Britain, and who declare that "it began and ended in disgrace." You have also the man who is willing to give away every foot of land to the new States, and another who will say that the public lands should be kept as a source of revenue. Nor must those members of the party be forgotten who "will not acknowledge any right in a State to secede from the Union," and above all should be remembered those who aver that a "State may go out when she pleases." In the Democratic party we find almost every shade and variety of opinion, men who advocate almost every political tenet, and who are ready to support every measure, however inimical to public prosperity, or opposed to the true spirit of our Government. How are we to account for the unanimity with which they act, and the zeal which they manifest in their action. What solution can be given of such a strange, and until now unknown coalition? Upon what principle do so many different factions support Franklin Pierce, and how are they to be held together until the day of election? Jno. A. Dix, a distinguished member of the party, has furnished the answer—"*We are all united in the determination to regain power.*" It is a certain thing then, that the miserable and wretched combination of men, opinions and false principles, known as the "Democratic party," is struggling alone for the power of dispensing the patronage, and controlling the Treasury of the country.—We want the spoils, is the language of Democratic action. Surely this is enough to damn to all eternity, any party struggling for an end so ignoble.—Will not the honest of the land oppose to the "bitter end," the advance to power and spoils, of such a motly and heterogeneous mass, as this missnamed, falsely called, Democratic party? That they may, should be the fervent prayer of true patriots.

☞ The Rep. and Pat. declares Pierce will be President on the 4th March next, "just as certainly as the sun shall rise" on that day. Now we are sorry that old Sol's ascent up the skies depends upon that contingency, for if it does, if the Editor of the Rep and Pat. is not mistaken, we shall have to spend our days in darkness. Our worthy friend need not trouble himself however about the sun, the sun will be all right, but for himself he should be concerned, for upon the 4th of March he and his party will be "cast into outer darkness, where there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth!

"We are perfectly content that such prim and pert civilians as the Patriot and Carolinian, and such burly specimens of peaceful Democracy as the Journal, shall attempt to blot the military fame of Gen. Scott, so long as the soldiers are willing to defend it."—*Galdsboro' Telegraph.*

Without stopping to discuss with the Telegraph the question whether its supported wit is not something of a different and less refined nature, we beg leave to inquire of that paper when we attempted "to blot the military fame of Gen. Scott," and in what way? We are not aware of having made any such attempt.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

We did not 'suppose' really, that we had perpetrated any wit. We lay claim to nothing of the sort. If by "something of a different and less refined nature" you mean abuse, it is a mistake on your part. We "don't indulge."

As an answer to your question we point you to the following:

"Gen. Scott commenced his millitary career by misfortune much worse than anything that has been charged against Gen. Pierce. He was defeated at the battle of Queenstown, and surrendered himself and his whole army amounting to 7640 men, prisoners of war to a British force estimated at eight hundred."—*North Carolinian, August 14, 1852.*

It is true that you made some sort of an explanation about this matter, but in making it "committed that act worse than a crime—a blunder," and stated the number surrendered to be twice as great as it really was.

The Nashville True Whig is perfectly correct in saying as he does in the following article, that if Southern voters are again deceived with a Northern man with Southern principles, it will be their own fault. In attempting to play this game a second time, the Democracy have shown themselves softer than we supposed they were:

"A Northern man with Southern principles."

JOHN VAN BUREN, be it remembered, in his celebrated speech at Burlington, (Vt.) on the 30th of May, 1851, says:

"*My hopes rest on the Democratic party. I look forward anxiously to their restoration to power in the nation!*"

What "hopes?" His free-soil, abolition "hopes?" Hear him again in the same speech:

"But I desire that they succeed as the friends and not the enemies of the *rights of man.*"

"The rights of man" as John Van Buren construes them, are anonymous with "anti-slavery!" In perfect harmony with this declaration, made to a democratic free soil audien

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To my friends of my new brigade I would say be of good cheer. Stand to the colors which your glorious leader bore in triumph on the fileds of Bridgewater and Lundy's Lane, and we will march to victory in spite of fainting heroes and blundering horses.

As to the title of "Generall" which the *Spirit* gives me, the time was when it might have made me feel somewhat proud: but since Generals have been made of the Pierces and Pillows of our day, I feel in no way flattered by the compliment, especially since it is ascertained that General Scott purposes resigning his commission about the 4th of March next!

JOHN VAN BUREN.

In 1848 John Van Buren declared "*that he would under* NO NECESSITY *whatever, support a man who did not believe slavery to be* AN UNMIXED CURSE, *and who would not, by virtue of his office, use all constitutional power to* ABOLISH IT."

John is supporting Pierce. Not coldly, but heartily, cordialy, enthusiastically. No one is silly enough to say John is a fool, and there is no evidence that he has turned from the error of his Abolitionism. What are we to believe then. *That John "knows his man"—knows that Pierce "belives slavery an unmixed curse," and that should he be made President, he will use all constitutional power to abolish it.*

THE WAY TO STOP THEM.

Whenever, good Whig, a Democrat approaches you with his favorite question—"how can you support Scott?"—Just say to him—"Now my friend, I will make a bargain with you. If you can show me any language ever used by Gen. Pierce more strongly approbative of the Fugitive Slave law than that used by Gen. Scott to Mr. Upton, then I'll vote for Pierce. If you can show nothing as strong, then you are to vote for Scott." Your Democratic questioner will be very apt to "back," but if he should accede to your proposition, just point him to the following, and you will have him:

"*If ever I as Gen. Scott at the head of the armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott deprived of my commission, or as President Scott, if it should please the people to elevate me to that high position, if I ever do any thing calculated to impair the efficiency of the Fugitive Slave Law, or having a tendency towards its repeal, then write infamous before my name, write infamous after my name, and kick me into the gutter.*"—Gen. Scott to Mr. Upton of Louisiana.

GEN. PIERCE ON SLAVERY.

It has been said by Gen. Pierce's supporters at the South that he has always been found voting "Shoulder to Shoulder with J. C. Calhoun." We here present for the consideration of these partizan friends a nice little morsel for them to chew upon.

Look at the proof from the record:—In the United States Senate, January 3d, 1839, Mr. McKean presented a memorial from certain ladies of Erie county, Pennsylvania, praying a law of Congress to ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND THE TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, AND FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE STATES. The petitioners desired a reference to a select committee.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, moved to lay the motion to receive on the table, and it was carried—FRANKLIN PIERCE *NO!*

The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, CALHOUN, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, WM. R. KING, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas. Norvell, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Strange, Tiptou, Walker, White, Williams of Miss.—23.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Clayton, Davis, Knight, McKean, Norris, Niles, FRANKLIN PIERCE, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith of Conn., Smith of Ind., Swift, Williams of Me.—14.

☞ Ex-Governor Whitcomb, Senator from Indiana, died at his lodgings in N York, on the 5th instant.

FLORIDA ELECTION.

Returns from this State, indicate the election of a Whig Governor and a Whig Congressman.

The debate was long, pro- [illegible] Meachie, stay, if necessary, till 1st January. I understand a motion to re-consider will be made to-morrow.

The contested election from Camden and Currituck, in the Senate, was decided in favor of Dr. Shaw, democrat.—The Whigs of the Senate entered their protest the next day.

The funeral of the Hon. W. H. Haywood, on Saturday, was a grand and solemn affair. The hearse was supported on either side by four pall-bearers, and followed by sixteen carriages, then citizens. On either side of the main procession, the Members of the General Assembly, and strangers, marched in double file—the bells of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches tolling.

Mr. Brogden, from your county, pronounced an appropriate and well-timed eulogy on the deceased, in the Senate, on Saturday. And in the House, Hon R. M. Saunders performed the melancholy duty—whereupon, both Houses adjourned. ION, Jr.

THE SIGNS!

The Whig cause is evidently on the rise. The signs are every where cheering. The Whig press proclaim it—the neutral press confirm it—the Locofoco press feel it. There is no mistake about it. A gentleman from Indiana says the enthusiasm for Scott in all the North West, surpasses the furor of 1840 for Harrison. The Locos surrender Pennsylvania—New York is considered certain by *Whigs*, and not much contested by Locos. The Whig States of New England are safe and sound.—In the South, Scott is gaining daily.—The prejudices, by Locofoco fabrications and inconsiderate Whigs, are rapidly disappearing before the light of truth;—and every day the obscure Free Soiler from Yankee land—where negroes vote and hold office—is losing ground. There is an upward movement all around.—All see it—and none feel it more keenly than the Locofocos.—*Rich. Whig.*

Mass Meeting in Sampson.

We have been requested to state that a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Johnston, Cumberland, Wayne, Duplin, and Sampson Counties, will be held at *Newton Grove* in the latter County, on FRIDAY 29th and SATURDAY 30th October, instant.

A large number of Speakers have been invited, and the occasion will doubtless be one of much interest.—*Wil. Herald,*

NATURALIZATION.—It is gravely objected by democratic editors and speakers, to General Scott's suggestion to give the right of citizenship to fereigners who shall have served one year faithfully in the Army or Navy of the United States, that it is in conflict with that provision of the Constitution which says, Congress shall have power

"To establish *an uniform rule* of naturalization."

The obvious meaning and purport of the word "uniform" in this connection is, that the rule shall be "uniform" to any particular *class* of persons included, and especially as to the several *States* of the Union. The main purpose of the farmers of the Constitution was, doubtless, to retain control over the subject within the power of Congress, so that no individual *State* of the Union should enact naturalization laws in conflict with the laws of other States. It is "passing strange" that Cen. Scott's suggestion should be construed into a violation of the clause in question.

☞ The Hillsboro' Gazette, published by J. R Emrie in Hillsboro', Ohio, a leading Democratic paper in that State, refuses to hoist the *Pierce* and King flag. The Democracy there abouts have essayed to whip him into the traces, but he evinces a boldness and independence not to be overcome by mere party dictations.

DIED,

In Kinston, on the 5th inst., after a short, but severe illness, Bryan C. Murphy, in the 55th year of his age.

Warm hearted, generous and true, he endeared himself to many friends, who will never cease to regret their loss until like him they are laid in the cold grave.

At his residence, in Lenoir County, on the 29th ult., Thomas Jones, aged 94 years and 4 months.—He was a good citizen, an affectionate husband and a kind father. He said [illegible] ready and [illegible] die, and prayed for the hour to arrive when his spirit should take its flight to God who gave it. He then called his children to his bed-side, and exhorted them to put their trust in God.—Mr. Jones was not a member of any branch of the Christian Church, though a better man never lived But, alas! he has gone whence no traveler ever returns. He has left a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss. COM.

Republican and Patriot please copy.

[illegible] at $4 a $4¼ per bbl.

Cons.—No late arrivals, stock on hand decreasing fast.

Bacos.—Supply fair, N. C. rather scarce.

Commercial.

Notice.

Application will be made to the present session of the Legislature, for the passage of an Act incorporating the town of Nahunta, in the County of Wayne. 49-5t

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EDUCATION.

THE Sixth Semi annual Session of my School will commence on the

First Monday in November next,

and close on the last Friday in March.

Punctual attendance on the first day of the session is requested. WM. ROBINSON.

Goldsboro', Oct. 13, 1852. 49-3w

Just received from Boston.

200 kits mackerel, 20 do salmon, 20 qr. bbls Mackerel—extra; 10 half bbls do do; 1 bbl do do 1 do Salmon, on retail, 10 quintals Cod Fish, 100 bags extra dairy salt, 100 boxes do do; 500 jars of Pickles—all kinds, 6 doz Capt. Capus, 6 doz Olives, 6 doz Lobster, 6 doz Yeast Powder; 6 doz Coxes selection; 6 doz Tomato Catsup; 12 cans Boston Crackers; 50 boxes Adamantine Candles—best quality, for sale by

Wilmington, Oct. 11. HOWARD & PEDEN.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE For Sale!

In obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Wayne made at the Fall Term, 1852, of said County, I shall expose to sale by public auction on Tuesday the 16th day of November next, at the Court-house in Goldsboro', the four lots or parcels of land lying in the town of Goldsboro' designated on the plan of said town by the numbers, 1, 16, 55 and 56, being the same on which is situated the Hotel now occupied by Mrs. Griswold.

Said real estate will be sold on the following credits viz.—One fifth of the purchase money payable sixty days after said day of sale, two fifths thereof payable on the first day of January, 1854, with interest from the day of sale, and the remaining two fifths of the purchase money payable on the first of January, 1855, with interest from said day of sale, and purchasers will be required to enter into bonds with good and sufficient sureties to secure the payment of their respective purchases. ERVIN A. THOMPSON, C. M. E.

The above lots will be sold in different parcels, and information as to lines of these different parcels will be given on application to the undersigned E. A. T.

Goldsboro', Oct. 13th, 1852. 49-5w

King's Patent Washing Apparatus.

It gives us pleasure to state, that we have seen the above Washing Machine in operation. The principle upon which it operates is correct. The machine is exceedingly simple in its construction, and easily managed. It consists of a copper cylindrical boiler, which is so arranged as to revolve over a furnace, the flue of which passes entirely around the boiler. In washing, the boiler is filled half full of hot water strongly impregnated with common soap—the clothes are then put in and the opening in the end of the boiler fastened up so as to render it water tight, an escape for the excess of steam in the upper half of the boiler not occupied by the water and clothes, being of course provided to prevent it bursting. The boiler is then revolved moderately backward and forward, by which action the projections on the inside of the boiler moves the clothes first into the steam and then into the suds. No matter how soiled the clothes may be, in from *three to five minutes* this operation cleanses them perfectly, and as effectually as the most vigorous and industrious laundress could render them.

B. H. STANDIFER, Esq., of this town, is agent for the sale of the Machines for the State of North Carolina, and has one on exhibition at his residence. He would be happy to show it, and wishes all who may want the apparatus, to satisfy themselves before purchasing it. We would call the special attention of hous keepers, and hotel keepers particularly, to these washing machines, believing that they will perform all that is claimed for them.

THOS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 212, Baltimore St,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Saddlery, Hardware & Coach Furniture.

☞ Being *Direct* Importers, and purchasing our goods on the most reasonable terms, we are enabled to offer to Southern Dealers, Goods in either branch of the trade, of *every description*, at as *low* prices, and on as *favorable* terms, as any other similar House in the United States. Try us. There was never anything lost in a *good cause* by trying. ☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Oct, 5, 1852. 97-1y.

A. TURNER & CO's MENAGERIE & CIRCUS Combined.

CONTAINING THE LARGEST

And some of the most splendid Animals in the World.

Many of which were trained and Exhibited by the celebrated Van Amburg through the principal Cities of Europe and America.

The Equestrian Troupe is without its superior in the known world, among which is that celebrated six horse rider, N. B. TURNER, also T. V. TURNER, WARD, LIPMAN, DELACY, Master THOMAS, EDWARDS, &c. &c. and that Clown [illegible] S. W. MYERS, whose daring act of turning a Somerset over 16 men 10 horses and the Elephant, the largest in the United States, astonishes every person who has seen this almost incredible performance.

Will exhibit at Goldsboro', Monday the 18th inst. Doors open 1½ and 6½ o'clock, Performances commence at 2 and 7 P. M.

Admission 50 cents; children and servants half price.

An Exhibition will be held at Smithfield on Saturday, the 16th instant. 2w

...ts for the toilet.
Lecoulter Razors, a new and splendid Article.—
All of which will be sold at as low prices as can be bought in North Carolina, or New York.
Wilmington, Jan. 7th 1852. 9

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. Nee, on the corner of Princess and Third streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H. R. Nixon, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to.

JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, Jan. 7, 9

WM. S. READ,
House, ship, and sign Painter,
(Near the Rock Spring.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Is prepared, at all times, to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers, that he is prepared to furnish them with materials in his line, at N. Y. cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
April 28, 1852. 25

Tobacco, Tobacco, of all brands and qualities, from 12½ cts. to 60 cts. per lb., at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK
Wilmington, Sept. 17. 45

Ladies' Gaiters
Manufactured in Wilmington.

We are manufacturing Ladies' Gaiters of all kinds at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store. We confidently expect the patronage and support of the citizens, as this is the only Manufactory of this kind in the State. There can always be found in store, Ladies Shoes of every variety; Gent's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; and all admit that our Children's Shoes are the handsomest ever before offered in the market.

We are now receiving our spring stock; call soon and take the first chances.
Wilmington, M. 19. JONES & GARDNER,

Notice.

DR. W. F. BERRY has located himself in Clinton, and offers his professional services to the Citizens of Sampson County. April 2. tf

$300 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th June last, my negro man LINN. He weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, yellow complected, six feet and upwards high, and about 30 years of age. No other marks recollected, except his front upper teeth, by close observation, has a small opening or gap between them. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at home, or confinement in Wayne county jail, so that I get him.

J. JERNEGAN.
July 17, 1852. 37 tf.
Fayetteville *Observer*

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting in part of the following, viz:

Groceries.

Coffee.—Rio, Laguayra, Jamaica, Maracaibo, and Java.
Sugars.—Porto Rico, Muscovado, New Orleans, Coffee sugars A. B. and C.; crushed, ground and loaf.
Snuff—Lorillard's and Outcalt's, in bbl and ½ do.
Tobacco—75 boxes all qualities;
Candles—adamantine and tallow;
Stewart's steam refined candles;
Crackers in bbls half bbls and boxes, cheese, teas chocolate, soap, starch, powder and shot, matches, cigars, pepper, pimento, ginger, nutmegs, table salt in packets, pickles and preserves, mustard, ink, vinegar, onions, Irish potatoes, Scotch herrings, &c.

Provisions.

Mess pork, herrings, mullets, lard in bbls and kegs, butter, &c.

Liquors.

French and Cognac brandy, domestic brandy, whiskey, N. E. rum, gin, old Monongahela rye whiskey.

Domestic Dry Goods.

Blankets, kersey, Kentucky jeans, satinetts, linseys, calicoes, ginghams, marlboro' stripes, mariners do., bed ticking, checks, denims, brown and bleached sheeting and shirting, Osnaburgs brown drills, cotton and silk handkerchiefs &c.

Hardware.

Spades, shovels, manure fork, knives and forks, pocket knives, wire and hair sieves, turpentine and Kentucky pattern Collins' Axes, trace chains, hoes, looking glasses, pins, buttons, spoons, nails, assorted from 4 to 60d, rope, cotton lines, long and short frying pans, hooks and hinges, locks, &c.

Shoes and Brogans.

1000 pair men's thick kip brogans, boy's and Youth's do, women's shoes and boots.

Wood Ware &c.

Cedar tubs and pails, painted buckets, iron and brass bound buckets, cov'd buckets, brooms, market and fancy baskets, measures, cocoa dippers, whisks.

Sundries.

Molasses, flour, in bbls half do, and bags, cotton yarn, hats and caps, plough and castings, cap, letter and wrapping paper, and many other articles not mentioned. A good stock of the above goods constantly on hand, and for sale low by

Wilmington Oct. 6. 7 NO. H. GREENE

House-Keeping Articles, Fish, Pins, &c., &.
Wilmington, April, 9, 1851. 2

Valuable Land and Dwelling House for sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his place on the Masonboro' Sound road, about two miles from Wilmington. The *Land* contains about *Nine Hundred Acres*, of which six or seven in the immediate vicinity of the House are cleared and improved; the balance is turpentine land. There are two tasks of new boxes, one year old.

The improvements are a comfortable and well finished two story dwelling house, with suitable out houses, a well of good water, and also a thriving nursery of choice young fruit trees. The above will be found worthy the attention of those desiring a healthy and pleasant residence in the vicinity of town. From its nearness to Wilmington, it may be confidently expected to increase rapidly in value. Apply on the premises to

Wilmington, Jan. 7. 9-tf L. HOLMES.

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry street, between Front and North Water streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of **Carriages** of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found *Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.* Also, *Harness* of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. *Repairing* done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, January 7. 9-1y

Received this day
At the Wilmington Book Store, the following Books:

The abridged life of General *Winfield Scott*; by Mansfield; cheap edition.

Life of General *Franklin Pierce*. The Granite Statesman, with a Biograpical sketch of *William Rufus King*.

ALSO, The *Two Families*; by the author of Rose Douglass. This work will rank among the interesting and attractive tales lately offered to the public.

Time and Tide, or Strive and Win. We never before have finished reading a story, which we so much regretted finding ourselves at the end of the Book.

James Mountjoy, or I've been thinking; by author of Time and Tide.

To Love and to be Loved; by the author of Time and Tide.

Appleton's popular Liberty, Little Pedlingtons and the *Pedlingtonians*, *Papers* from the Quarterly Review; Gayties and Gravities; by Horace Smith; Roughing it in the Bush.

Journey to Iceland and *Travels in Sweden and Norway.*

Peep at Number Five.
Marco Pauls Series of Juvenile books.
The illustrated life of *Dick Turpin.*
Alexander Tardy, the Poisoner or Pirate Chief of St. Domingo.
Charles O'Malley.
Masonry Revealed and illustrated with a sketch of the Life, Abducton, and Murder of William Morgan. L. H. PIERCE.
Wilmington, Aug. 25th, 1852. tf

FALL GOODS.

WE are receiving our Fall supply of groceries, cigars hardware, cutlery, dry goods, negro cloths, fruit, &c., consisting in part of—

Coffee—Laguyra, Rio, Porto Rico, and Java,
Sugar—Porto Rico, and New Orleans, double refined, loaf, crushed, powdered, granulated and clarified.
Teas, of all varieties, green and black.
Butter; lard; soap No 1 and Toilet;
Sperm, adamantine, wax and mould candles;
Colgate's pearl starch; bags and boxes salt; pepper; allspice; ginger, cassia, cloves, nutmegs, &c.; cheese, Pilot and Navy bread, soda biscuit, lemon and sugar crackers.

Oils.

Sperm, winter strained and Elephant;
Olive, in baskets, bottles and betties;
Castor, in barrels and bottles.

Liquors.

Brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, wines, and Cordials.

Mallets.

A large suppply on hand, September size

Wooden and willow ware.

Willow cabs, covered and open baskets;
Cedar and painted tubs and buckets;
Flour pails, iron bound and barred half-bushel measures;
Nest measures, well buckets, axe helves, Cocoa dippers, lamp wick, twine, bed cord, wash boards, rolling pins, fancy bird cages, 100 gross Matches, &c.

Oils, paints and paint brushes.

6 doz. ground paint brushes;
2,000 lbs. black and white lead;
Verdigris, raw and boiled Oil.
50 empty kegs, 5 and 10 gallons.

Hardware and cutlery.

Knives and forks, pocket knives, curry combs, gun caps, weeding, rice and grubbing hoes, frying pans, coffee mills, weights and scales, forks, shovels, spades, seives, axes.

Dry goods and clothings.

Osnaburgs, drillings, denims, blankets, *Georgia* plains, and 50 rolls kerseys.

Fruits.

Raisons, currants, citron, prunes, Almonds, canton ginger, &c.

Paper.

200 reams, all sizes wrapping paper;
20 do. Letter, cap and bill do.

Tobacco, snuff and cigars.

6 cases fine chewing tobacco;
Half barrels snuff;
50,000 No. 1 brands cigars.

Chandlery.

Blocks, hooks and Thimbles, Manilla, Hemp and cotton cordage, oakum, oars, Leather, &c., &c., for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.
Wilmington, Sept 15, 1852 45

Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

8000 LBS. Pure Extra and No. 1, Lead, 8 bb's Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry.) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venetian Red, (English,) 500 lbs, Venetian Red, (in Oil,) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DePRE'S,
Wilmington, April 7. Drug Store, Market st.

To my Patrons and Friends.

HAVING received my *Fall Stock* of Groceries which have been well selected by myself at the North, I feel that I can furnish any article in that line, as low as any house in the place, and I solicit a call from you before purchasing elsewhere. I am much obliged for past favors, and earnestly solicit a continuance and increase of the same. Call and you will find

bbls of the best Porto Rico sugar;
bbls " " " Bro. do.
bbls " " " Refined do.
bbls " " "(A) Grushed do.
bags of Green Rio Coffee, bags best Gov Java,
bags St, Domingo "
boxes Hull & Son's best tallow candles,
boxes of Adamantine do.
boxes and half boxes Colgate's pearl starch,
boxes of Colgates best soap, No. 1 and pale,
bbls and half bbls of Lorrilard's snuff,
bbls " " " Mrs. G. W. Miller's snuff,
bbls " " " John Dills' "
bbls " " " Outcalts "
boxes, bbls and half bbls fresh soda crackers,
boxes " " " " sugar "
boxes " " " " butter "
bbls of best Pilot Bread;
bbls beef and tongues;
bbls of No. 1 Mackerel (large,)
bbls " No. 1 salmon "
bbls " best leaf Lard; kegs of butter,
bbls " Mercer I Potatoes and Yellow,
bbls and half bbls extra flour; new wheat and
bbls of Hiram Smith. do. fresh ground.
boxes candles, bags and boxes extra table salt,
boxes of S. W. Collins Timber and broad axes,
boxes of D. Simmon's boxing and chipping do.
quintals of fine Codfish, boxes of prime cheese;
grind stones all sizes, Nova Scotia & Ohio grit;
boxes of fine tobacco,
demijohns 1 gl. 2, 3 and 5 gls.;
stone jars qts. ½, 1, 2 and 3 gls.;
bed cords and plough lines; lamp oil, best,
kegs powder FF & FFF (Ga.;) train oil;
bbls of cider and white wine vinegar,
crab, soda and washing do.; salaratus;
yeast powders, nutmeg, spice and ginger,
mace, clover, cinamon and campher,
cream tarter, shoe thread and blacking,
blacking and scrub brushes,
matches, Clark's and round boxes,
chockolate and pickles half and gal., also Lbls.
cedar and painted tubs,
brass hoops and painted water buckets,
trays and bowls,
sugar house syrup and prime molasses
with a general assortment of other articles in my line too numerous to mention.

All flour sold by me warranted to be sweet or no sale. Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
Wilmington, Sept, 30. 47

Cotton Yarn and Sheetings.

10 bales of any numbers, for sale and constantly on hand, as I am agent for the Blunt Creek Mills of Fayetteville, N. C. GEO. H. KELLEY.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the patrons of the old firm of A. O. Evans & Brother, and the public generally, that they have replenished their stock with an entire *fresh* and *genuine* supply of all articles usually kept in Drug Stores. Physicians, Country Merchants, and others wanting articles in our line, when visiting Wilmington are respectfully invited to call and examine our *articles* and *prices*. To those who do not find it convenient to call, we say that their orders shall be promptly filled, and we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to give satisfaction in *every particular*. Our articles are carefully selected, and therefore we have no hesitation *in warranting their genuineness*. Orders neatly put up and forwarded without delay. *We* invite notice to the following part of articles kept by us:

Drugs and Medicines.

Castor Oil, per gallon or bottle; Epsom Salts, per lb; Gum Opium, Gum Camphor; Do. Assafœtida; Sal Soda; Bi. Carb. Soda; Cr. Tartar; Saltpetre;
Sulphur, roll and flowers;
Pulv. Rhubarb, Ipecac, Jalap, &c. &.

Chemicals.

Direct from Powers & Weightman;
Sulphate of Quinine;
do. Valerianate;
Chloroform;
Sulphuric Æther;
Hoffman's Anodyne;
Nit. Silver; Hyd. Potash; Citric Acid; Piperine; Salicine; Lactucarium, &c. &c.

Surgical Instruments.

A variety, from the most approved makers.

Patent Medicines.

Sands', Townsend's, Bristol's, Bull's and Epping's, Sarsaparilla;
Swaim's Panacea;
Fahnestock and Dead Shot Vermifuge;
Moffat's, Brandreth's and Wright's Pills;
Moffat's Bitters;
Opodeldoc;
Liquid & Stears's British Oil;
Bateman's drops;
Essences all kinks, &c.

Fancy Articles and Perfumery.

German Cologne;
Pomatums;
Shaving Cream;
Variety of Soaps for shaving and toilet;
Lubin's, Rousel's and Piver's Extracts, &c. &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

10,000 lbs. White Lead—pure extra and No. 1;
500 " Black do., in oil; 200 lbs. do., dry;
1,000 " Venitian Red, dry; 500 lbs. do., in oil;
8 bbls. Linseed, and 5 do, Train Oil;
2 cases Chrome Yellow, in oil; 2 do. do. do., dry;
2 " " Green, in oil;
2 " Paris Green, in oil;
2 " Burnt Amber, in oil;
Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnish.
12,000 Cigars of choice brands, and selected by a *connoisseur*.
S. B. & J. A. EVANS.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Wilmington, May 12, 1852. 27

Home Tailoring Establishment!

IN hopes to merit a continuation of that liberal patronage which I have enjoyed for years at the hands of my fellow-citizens, I have purchased and received at my Establishment, a select stock of

Spring and Summer Goods

For Gentlemen, which I am prepared to make up to order, in the most fashionable style and on short notice.

My stock was selected by myself in person and comprises some of the finest Goods to be found in Baltimore, among which may be enumerated the following:

Superfine Black, Brown, Green, and Blue Broadcloths; superfine Black Doeskin; Fancy and Plaid Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap-d'Ete, Plain and Figured satin, silk, and Marseilles Vestings, Linens, Drills, Ducks, suspenders, Drawers, silk and Linen shirts, Cravats, scarfs, Buttons, Silks, Twists,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

the cheapest in market, Trimmings of all colors and qualities, and every article necessary to complete the "*full rig*" of the gentleman.

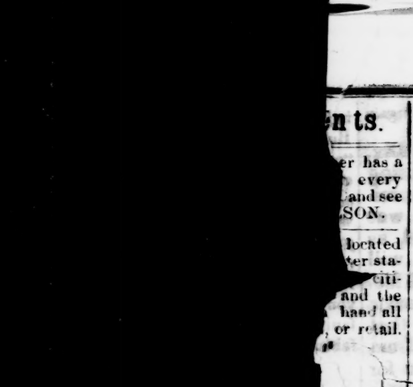
The subscriber has in his employment as good workmen as can be found in the State, and hopes, by strict adherence to that course of honest industry which he is proud to say has characterized his past life, still to merit and receive the confidence and support of his friends and fellow-citizens. And he does express the hope, that the time is coming when the *Home Mechanic* will merit and receive a more liberal share of Home patronage. S. D. PHILLIPS.
Goldsboro', *May* 5, 1852. 26

Newbern Hotel,

BY
JNO CHARLOTTE,
NEWBERN, N. C.

Patent Medicines.

4 Boxes Sand's Saparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. pencers do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do., 6 doz. Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam of *Wild Cherry*, &c. &c. C. DePRE,
Wilmington, April 7. Druggist and Apothecary.



B. D. FORD,
DEALER IN
MARBLE MONUMENTS,
HEAD AND FOOT STONES,
Tomb Tops, Box Tombs, and every variety of
MARBLE WORK

both for Building and Monumental purposes, kept constantly on hand.

He will be happy to attend to all calls in his line from the inhabitants of Wayne and the adjoining counties. Goldsboro' April 21 21

NEW HOTEL!!!

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has opened that large and

Commodious Hotel in Goldsboro',

on the East side of the Rail Road, for the accommodation of the travelling public, generally as well as for local custom. The House has been neatly fitted up—the Beds and Furniture entirely new. The Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the markets can produce. Dinner and Breakfast will be ready on the arrival of the Rail Road Trains.

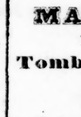
A large addition is now being erected, which when complete, will make it one of the largest, and most pleasant establishments, to be found on the great Northern and Southern Mail Route.

It is the best point in the State for mail facilites, the Post Office being kept at the Hotel, and situated immediately at the crossing of the great Northern and Southern, and Eastern and Western mail routes. He hopes to merit, and expects to receive a full share of patronage. JAMES GRISWOLD.
Goldsboro', April 9, 1851. 22-f

Splendid Bar Room
AND
General 'Coolerific' Depot

The Subscriber, long, and he trusts, favorably known to the citizens of Goldsboro' and Wayne county, would respectfully call their attention to his stock of superior liquors, wines, pops, cigars, fruits, nuts, &c., &c., which he is daily receiving at his new "*Coolerific Depot*" at the store of James Griswold Esq. on East Centre Street and well known as the store where Wm. Robinson first commenced business. His Bar will be at all times supplied with the choicest beverages of the season, and the lover of a good Cigar need never go off without a *puff*. Call and see your old friend.
Goldsboro,' Dec. 12. (7) WM. R. BRIDGERS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.



THE subscriber is daily receiving his stock of Spring and Summer Goods—a rich assortment which will be complete in a few days. It consists in part of a full and substantial assortment of

Dry Goods,

of every description. Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Parasols, and almost every article in the Dry Goods line.

Also, a full supply of

Hardware and Cutlery,

and every article requisite to complete a well-furnished

Family Grocery,

comprising Coffee, Sugar, Meal, Flour, Fish, Butter, Lard, Bacon, &c., &c.

He has also purchased a large supply of *Carpenters' Tools*, to which he invites the attention of the Mechanic.

He keeps the Cheapest Goods in town, which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash or Produce.

His store is on the corner of East Centre and Chestnut streets, directly opposite the far-famed Variety store of LOUGEE, and the Tin and Copper Factory of BRADLEY & HART.
April 28—25. W. S. BONNER.

Patronize Home Mechanics.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to the citizens of Goldsboro' and of Wayne county, for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them that he continues to carry on the

Boot and Shoe Making

Business at the old stand at the corner on the East side of the Rail Road, opposite Lougee's Variety store. Having made arrangements to keep on hand a full assortment of the best articles used in his line, he feels justified in warranting satisfaction to all who may give him their custom. Work of every description in his line done with despatch. Call and give him a trial!
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Goldsboro', Feb. 4, 1852. 13

JOHN W. EZZEL,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER
GOLDSBORO', N. C.,

Solicits a share of work in the above business. His contracts will be filled with despatch, and his work executed in a neat and substantial manner.
April 21, 1852. 23

C. J. Nelson, Undertaker, &c., is prepared to make and furnish coffins of every decerption.
January 28. 12

Daguerreotype Portraits.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Newbern, and the public generally, that he has opened his

NEW GALLERY,

where he is prepared to take pictures of a superior style, and at lower rates than have ever been taken in this place. He pledges himself to take true copies of the original, and warrants to give satisfaction, or no charge.

COPIES OF DAGUERREOTYPES
OR
Miniature Paintings

taken and enlarged. Having the largest size CAMERA, and the best stock, he feels satisfied that he can please any who will favor him with a call.

Pictures of children taken from one year old and upwards.

Gallery on the east side of Craven street, four doors south of the Bank of the State, and adjoining his Jewelry store. Entrance, passage door.

Ladies and Gentlemen please call and examine specimens. E. FERGUSON.
Newbern, April 21, 1851 24 tf.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

To cure a Cold, with Headache and soarness of the Body, take the CHERRY PECTORAL on going to bed, and wrap up warm to sweat during the night.

For a Cold and Cough, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the CHERRY PECTORAL on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequently refreshing rest.—Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

From two eminet Physicians in
FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., April 16th, 1851.

SIR:—We have given your Cherry Pectoral an extensive trial in our practice, and find it to surpass every other remedy we have for curing affections of the respiratory organs.
DRS. DIEMER & HAMPTON.

To singers and Public Speakers, this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and inflexibility of the voice.

Asthma is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured by CHERRY PECTORAL. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. CHERRY PECTORAL will cure them, if they can be cured.

Bronchitis, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

Rev. Dr. LANSING, of Brooklin New York states:—

"I have seen the Cherry Pectoral cure such cases of Asthma and Bronchitis as leads me to believe it can rarely fail to cure those diseases."

For Croup. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

Whooping Cough may be broken up and soon cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

The Influenza is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Dr. J. C. Ayer:— SALEM, Ohio, 11th June '51.

I write to inform you of the truly remarkable effects of your Cherry Pectoral in this place, and in my own family. One of my daughters was completely cured in three days of a dreadful Whooping Cough, by taking it. Dr. Means, one of our very best physicians freely states that he considers it one of the best remedy we have for pulmonary diseases and that he has cured more cases of Croup with it, than any other medicine he ever administered.

Our clergyman of the Baptist Church says that during the run of INFLUENZA here this season, he has seen cures from your medicine, he could scarcely have believed without seeing.

Yours respectfully, J. D. SINCLAIR,
Deputy Postmaster.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

I have found the Cherry Pectoral, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.
PARKER CLEVELAND, M. D.
Brunswick, *Me.*, Feb. 5, 1847.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT,

The widely celebrated Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, New York City, says:—

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of '*Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*,' which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

Cures of severe diseases upon the Lungs have been affected by CHERRY PECTORAL in such extreme cases as warrant the belief that a remedy has at length been found that can be depended on to cure the coughs, Colds and Consumption which carry from our midst thousands every year. It is indeed a medicine to which the afflicted can look with confidence for relief, and they should not fail to avail themselves of it.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Goldsborough by GREGORY & GRISWOLD, and by Druggists every where.

Pure Ginger Wine.

PURE Jamaica Ginger has long been celebrated by the Medical Faculty, both in Europe and America as the most grateful stimulant and carminative which can be given to the human system.

In cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulent Cholic, and feeble state of the alimentary canal, it has no rival. It promotes digestion, counteracts Dysentery, and all disarrangements of the bowels, relieving Rheumatism, Incipient Gout, and naturally increasing the flow of animal spirits, and invigorating the whole system. For sale by L. N. BARLOW,
Wilmington, Aug. 10. Granate Row, Front st.

Improved Chemical Olive Soap for Salt, Hard, or Soft Water.—This Soap has powerful cleansing properties, which readily remove Oil, Paint, Dirt, &c., from every discription of goods, without injury to them. It is superior to any other Soap for washing woolen goods, as it prevents their *fulling*, and leaves them entirely free from gummy and resinous substances usually left in them when common family or rosin Soaps are used. It is the best Family or Toilet Soap now in use, and *fifty per cent.* cheaper, for all domestic uses than any other Soap. For sale by
L. N. BARLOW, Granate Row, Front st.
Wilmington, August 10, 1852. 40

Drugs and Medicines,
JUST RECEIVED,

10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs. Alexander Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. soda, 1 cask sal. soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 2 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 dozen boxes Yeast Powder. C. DePRE, Druggist.
Wilmington, March 27, 1852.

Fancy Articles.

12 Doz. Z. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls, 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior.) 1 gross Wax Matches, a large assortment Hair and Tooth Brushes.

Physicians and Merchants will please call and examine. C. DeRRE,
April 7th. Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

MESSRS G. B. MILLER & CO., and Peter Lorillard's Scotch Snuff, warranted equal to any in the United States, direct from the manufactory. Call at the sign of the Turk.
D. L. BURBANK.
Wilmington Sep. 16. 45

Per Schr. R. W. Brown.

5 HHDS. Western Shoulders;
bbls. of Extra Flour, new wheat, at
Wilmington, Oct. 6. GEO. H KELLEY'S.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS

And all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh Constant Imagining of Evil, and Great depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are lethal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
From the "Boston Bee."

The editor said, Dec. 22nd.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of the Liver complaint, Jaundice, dispepsia, chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure for Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these *Bitters*, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advertise their use.

"SCOTT'S WEEKLY," one of the best literary papers published, said, Aug 25—

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advertise all in others to obtain a bottle and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these bitters salutary to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weakly systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States. The editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three Years, and the strongest testimony in its favor, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular *Physicians of Philadelphia*, than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when prescribed even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dispepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to female or infant with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth spurious articles at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

Look well to the marks of the genuine.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale Wholesale and retail at the
GERMAN MEDICINE STORE
No. 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia and by respectable dealers generally through the country.

PRICES REDUCED.

To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great restorative powers.

Single Bottle 75 cents.

Also for sale by W. R. BRIDGERS, Goldsboro' N. C.

Wholesale Agents for North & South Carolina HAVELAND, HARRLL & Co. Charlestown S. C.
November 14, 1851. 3

Removal.
W. SEYMOUR
Watch, Clock-Maker & Jeweler,

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and fellow-citizens that he has moved into his new shop, on West Centre street, a few doors South West of Griswold's Hotel, and nearly opposite to Odd Fellow's Hall, where he will attend punctually to the repairing of

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, of every description.

He has now on hand a small but select stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Gold Breast, Guard, and Fob Chains, Gold Dimond Rings and Breast Pins, Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Gold Sleeve and Breast Buttons, Gold Bracelets and Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles, to which he will keep constantly adding, until his stock shall comprise every article usually kept in a Jeweler's Store.

It is his aim to extend his patronage solely by personal attention to his business and punctually to his engagements, and he will therefore endeavor to do his work in such a way as will satisfy his customers, maintain his reputation, and secure for him the friendship and esteem of all his patrons.
Goldsboro', July 6. W. SEYMOUR

Honey! Honey!

1 BBL. of best on retail, at
Wilmington, Oct. 6. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.